

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; no change
in temperature.
Highest temperature yesterday, 45; lowest, 34.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The



Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

UNTERMYER, IN HUFF, DENIES HE AIDED GERMANS

Lawyer Resents Questions
of Examiner at Senate
Hearing.

EXPLAINS HIS ACTIVITIES
Tells Reasons for His Nego-
tiations for Newspaper
Properties.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Samuel Untermyer was subjected to a severe cross-examination before the Overman sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee to-day following the reading of a prepared statement in which he minutely described his activities and his changing sentiments during the war.

Mr. Untermyer told the committee that although of German descent his forebears had been Virginians for nearly a century and that his relations with the German people in his profession, in business and socially had borne no comparison to his intimacies with the people of Great Britain.

He said that from the hour of the Lusitania murders he had been irreversibly opposed to the German Government.

Major E. Lowery Humes conducted most of the cross-examination. Throughout the day there were frequent clashes between the examiner and the witness, and repeatedly Mr. Untermyer protested not only the questions but their manner of presentation.

Witness Resents Questions.
The suggestion that Mr. Untermyer had turned himself to the aid of Germany through permitting the organization at his home of a society founded ostensibly to raise funds with which to transport condensed milk to Germany brought out expressions of bitter resentment from the witness.

He protested that Mrs. Untermyer had contributed only \$150 to this cause and that she and her friends had been victimized by the propaganda that it was a poor time to export their good nature now. He said he himself contributed no less than \$25,000 to buy milk for French babies.

A hot interchange was provoked by Major Humes eliciting from Mr. Untermyer the statement that he had acted for Henry Stoddard and Paul Brock, chief bondholders of the Everglades, Mr. Untermyer said that the two men as the principal American bondholders.

Major Humes then asked if A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, had not been approached by Mr. Untermyer with an offer to buy the Evening Mail for \$200,000. Mr. Untermyer would agree to suppress the whole tale of pro-German propaganda being worked through Dr. E. A. Rumely's nominal ownership.

With considerable show of fervor Mr. Untermyer refused to answer this question but read into the record a letter which mentioned an offer of \$200,000 with the suggestion that publicity as to the former enemy ownership might vitiate the value of the property to Mr. Untermyer's clients, the "innocent bystander" bondholders.

Bought German Bonds.
Under cross-examination Mr. Untermyer admitted he had arranged an interview or a meeting between Dr. Heinrich Albert and Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank. He told of having himself been an investor in German Government bonds.

The discussion with Dr. Albert of a plan to purchase THE SUN and THE EVENING SUN prior to their acquisition by Frank A. Munsey was freely discussed by Mr. Untermyer in his printed statement. But Mr. Untermyer insisted throughout that he had not intended that the scheme of conversion of THE SUN and THE EVENING SUN to partial German ownership should have involved the policies of the two papers.

Major Humes asked Mr. Untermyer if he had not been aware throughout the negotiations that Dr. Albert came to this country as a German Government employee.

Mr. Untermyer replied that he did not think so at the time, but believed that Dr. Albert came as the agent of the German commercial center. Mr. Untermyer said that at that time, early in 1916, he had had none. This, he said, was providing he and other Americans who might be involved would hold a controlling interest.

Insists It Was "Business."
The examination of Mr. Untermyer by Major Humes and by Senator Sterling of South Dakota and Nelson of Minnesota, was severe. Senator Sterling insisted that it would have been a pro-German move for Mr. Untermyer to have associated himself in any way with a German, whether he was a Government official or a representative of German commercial interests.

A number of such questions, Mr. Untermyer replied with the reminder

PLEA TO WILSON TO CURB REDS IS SENT BY RUSSIA

Ex-Premier, on Way to
Paris, Seeks Aid in End-
ing Terrorism.

MURDERS AT \$25 EACH
Lett and Chinese Soldiers
Back Robbers and Looters
Controlling Country.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
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LONDON, Dec. 17.—Count Kokovtsov, who for three years was Premier of Russia under the imperial regime and is now in London on his way to Paris to confer with President Wilson, said to-day to the correspondent of THE SUN:

"There was starvation in Petrograd from May to November this year. In the streets starving women and children of the poor wander about begging or picking up morsels of food. Will not help be given from outside of Russia for these helpless victims of the Bolshevik madness?"

"Before the revolution the population of Petrograd was nearly 3,000,000; now it is not more than 1,000,000. No one knows who is alive or who is dead; no records have been kept since the end of July and much promiscuous killing has occurred. In one day more than 700 were executed by the Bolsheviks, mostly young army officers."

143 Officers Killed by Chinese.
"My wife has written to me since my departure from Petrograd that 143 officers were shot on November 16 by Chinese soldiers who were paid \$25 for each head. The only hope that Petrograd will escape depopulation through the plague, starvation and murders is immediate foreign intervention."

"I was imprisoned for eight days last July. Seven of us were kept in a small room at a temperature of 97 degrees, the only excuse for our imprisonment being that some stranger had written a letter to some one else suggesting that possibly I might become the head of a future Government that might follow the Bolsheviks. I was released by Mr. Trotsky, who was himself killed a month later."

"In Petrograd my wife and I paid \$50 daily for such food as was obtainable. Many children died on account of the shortage of milk. Food sent to Petrograd was stolen on the way. There is no respect for the rights of property and the people have no money."

Banks Closed; Funds Confiscated.
"All the banks are closed and the industries are controlled by the Government; their funds have been confiscated by the Bolsheviks. The restaurants and hotels have been closed, or occupied by Bolshevik commissions. One is likely to be turned out of his house or apartment without ceremony by the Bolsheviks, who no longer are supported by any Russian other than the worst criminal classes."

"Lett and Chinese soldiers are their mainstay and murder and theft keep them in power. Every tangible asset of industrial Russia is being ruined rapidly and all the foreign interests and businesses of Russia are being destroyed systematically by the Bolsheviks."

"Instead of lifting themselves they seek to pull the country down to the peasant level, to make a country without art or culture of any sort or educational or special refinement."

"With the Baltic Sea in the hands of the Allies it is easy now to reach and save Petrograd. Such help would be welcomed by all Russians except the Red Guards and the men directing their operations."

"I, who served Russia forty-two years as an official, was compelled to flee the country like a thief in the night when I heard that I was about to be arrested, escaping only through the bribery of my Bolshevik guards."

HEAR BOLSHEVIKI
HAVE 3,000,000 ARMY
Newspaper Despatches Say
Russian Reds Are Gaining.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN and the Public Ledger.
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LONDON, Dec. 17.—Some newspapers to-day made a conspicuous feature of a "Bolshevik army of 3,000,000 men."

A despatch from Christiania saying prominent business men who have just returned from Russia declare the Bolsheviks have an army of nearly a million men already in the hands of the Bolsheviks, but there are no means of testing the accuracy of this report.

It is known the allied fleets are now established on the shores of the White and Black seas, that British warships are in the Gulf of Finland and that Grand Admiral Almiral is reported heading a counter revolution in the south-east.

The situation in Estonia is reported critical, the Russian Bolsheviks following the withdrawing Germans and plundering as they advance. These marauders are followed by a crowd of Chinese armed with knives and axes who entered Russia in 1916 and now follow the Bolshevik armies everywhere.

The only hope for the inhabitants appears to lie in the presence of a British squadron at Revel, where local Bolsheviks are very active buying arms and ammunition from German soldiers. The Germans are spreading reports the British are coming to take possession of the county, but the resi-

Bolshevik Evacuating Petrograd, Is Reported

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 17.—The newspapers here say travellers arriving from Petrograd announce that the Bolsheviks have begun the evacuation of the Russian capital, preparatory to proceeding to Nizhni-Novgorod.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Defeat of Russian Bolshevik forces with the capture of 1,100 prisoners and twenty cannon, by the Don Cossacks in the Voronezh region, was reported in a despatch to-day to the State Department.

WAR ON REDS IS BEGUN BY EBERT

Says People's Force to Safe-
guard National Assembly
Is Being Formed.

SEES PEACE AT STAKE
Declares Cabinet Will Oppose
Any Attempt to Halt Speedy
Calling of Assembly.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service.
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THE HAGUE, Dec. 17.—Chancellor Ebert, addressing crowds at a meeting in Berlin yesterday, declared war on the Bolsheviks, saying the existing state of things must not continue.

The business of the whole country and even the impending peace was at stake. Either the Government must be able to conduct its imperial business or repudiate responsibility. The people's defence force was being formed to make the National Assembly safe and it would soon be completed.

The Government was determined to oppose all attempts to interfere with the National Assembly which would be called in four weeks or earlier.

Dr. Karl Liebknecht, leader of the Radical Socialists or Bolsheviks, marched to the building of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies yesterday, where the congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' councils opened its session, and from the balcony shouted down, "Away with Ebert and Scheide-mann!" A thousand demonstrators, under the red flag accompanied him and applauded his demand to the congress.

Dr. Liebknecht is not a Deputy and permission was refused him and Rosa Luxemburg, another Radical, to enter the Congress and proclaim the demand of the Spartacus League.

Eight Parties in Assembly.
The German National Assembly when it meets, probably sooner than anticipated, will comprise eight parties—first, the majority Socialists, headed by Scheide-mann and Ebert; second, the independents with Haase, Liebknecht and Barth; third, the Spartacus group of anarchists, communists, world revolutionaries and opponents of parliamentary government, led by Dr. Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg.

The last named group is numerically small, but will endeavor to influence the elections by terrorism and perhaps here and there will make orderly elections impossible. The independents also expect to have relatively small success at the polls.

Two groups are distinguishable as bourgeois parties, namely the fourth, the German democratic party, represented by the Berliner Tageblatt and the Frankfurter Zeitung which demands that its supporters joyfully accept a revolution and not only accept a revolution but to lead it, and the fifth, the German people's party, of which Herr Stresemann is the backbone. This party consists of members of the National Liberal party who remained true to national liberal principles. It has received some accessions from the Liberals and the sixth party.

Conservatives in Group.
The German national and the German people's party of Von Kardoff unites conservatives, free conservatives, Christian Socialists and those known as Deutsch Völkische. A new party of Bourgeois Republicans.

A letter received in Hamburg to-day describes the various strikes and minor disturbances. Great unemployment is prevailing in Hamburg, but some of the factories are working feverishly producing munitions. The decline in the popularity of the extreme revolutionaries is emphasized.

There were new disturbances in Dresden on Saturday and Sunday. The military guard fired into the crowd, killing five and wounding fourteen. Among those arrested is a son of the leader of the Spartacus group.

Admits Arming Workers.
Herr Barth, the people's representative, makes the following admissions of his share in the revolution: "I do not deny having provided several thousands of arms, hand grenades and equipment for the Berlin workers. I do not deny that these weapons were distributed all over Berlin by an excellent organization. I do not deny there is no large business in Berlin which would not have been in a position at the outbreak of a revolution with its storm troops to overthrow the police. I do not deny if it had come, the struggle would have cost many victims. The Independent Socialist party only heard of this organization when it was impossible to alter matters. I willingly state they did not raise a single objection then, but devoted themselves completely and peacefully to the necessary task."

Barth states the money for these

Continued on Third Page.

ITALY ASKS WILSON'S AID IN BIG DEMANDS; PRESIDENT TO TELL ARMY HIS PEACE BASIS; AFTER-WAR POLICIES UP IN SENATE TO-DAY

KNOX MEASURE WILL OPEN WAY

Resolution Would Make
Known Senate's Stand on
World Treaties.

REPORT NOT FAVORABLE
Peace Conference at Versailles
To Be Kept Informed of
Discussions.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The long waited discussion of the Knox resolution by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is scheduled for to-morrow, with the committee believed to be against a favorable report by a bare majority.

The resolution in effect would make it known to the world in general and to the peace conference at Versailles in particular that the treaty ratifying body of the American Government is opposed to attempting to incorporate in the peace treaty provisions for after the war world policy, including the formation of a league of nations and definition of policy on the "freedom of the seas."

It was emphasized to-day by Senators that some of them who are opposed to the incorporation of these features in the peace treaty do not necessarily oppose the idea of the league of nations or definition of a "freedom of the seas" policy, but they think that the matters should be brought before the Senate in separate instruments to be acted on as unrelated treaties.

Favorable Action Expected.
It developed to-day that regardless of the position the Foreign Relations Committee takes on the Knox resolution it will be debated in the Senate making known by a vote its attitude in favor of the ideas set forth by Senator Knox. It is confidently asserted by the committee that the Senate will take a favorable action on the Knox resolution or one similar to it in effect can now be counted on as a certainty some time in the present session.

Senator Knox plans to address the Senate on his own resolution within a week. If opportunity presents itself, regardless of the action of the Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Knox is confident that the ideas expressed in his resolution have found sufficient support and sympathy in the Senate to insure its favorable reception.

There is strong sentiment, toward Knox has been led to believe, toward incorporating in one treaty for ratification by the Senate the united aims of the Allies and the United States, the establishment of peace is concerned, putting off until another occasion placing before the Senate for ratification a treaty dealing with purely after the war problems and problems of the future.

Expressions for Peace Conference.
As pointed out in THE SUN at the time the President took ship for Europe without defining to the Senate or to the people the actual diplomatic programme of the "united States," the Senate has been forced to choose one method of expressing itself to the gathering at Versailles.

The Senate is ready to express itself through the Knox and similar resolutions on the various points of the peace conference or left unconsidered by the statement of the various nations gathered about the peace table. Only in this way, say the Senators, can the representatives of the various component nations of the peace conference be made aware of the attitude of the United States toward the programme they may adopt, and only in this way may they be informed as to what will be acceptable and what not acceptable to the Senate.

U. S. TROOPS TAKE
EX-KAISER'S CASTLE
Americans Guard Summer
Home of Wilhelm on Rhine.

By the Associated Press.
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Dec. 16 (delayed).—The new castle in Coblenz, known as one of the former German Emperor's summer palaces, is now under guard by American troops. The palace stands on the banks of the Rhine, a stone's throw from the business centre of Coblenz. The palace is surrounded by "royal gardens" and contains many articles of historic interest, in addition to silverware and other belongings of William I, who once occupied the building.

Since the arrival of the Americans there have been several attempts to remove some of the valuables in the palace. Therefore it was decided that the guard should be placed around the house as a precaution against the furniture and other things inside being disturbed.

The royal barracks within the palace grounds is occupied by American troops, but thus far the Americans have not entered the palace itself.

Continued on Second Page.

TROOPS TO HEAR AMERICAN AIMS

Wilson's Christmas Address
Will Unfold Objects of
His Mission.

TO IMPRESS STATESMEN
Speech Is Expected to Be Most
Important of Any He Has
Given in Europe.

By LAURENCE HILLS.
Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.
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PARIS, Dec. 17.—President Wilson's address to the American troops at Christmas, it is expected, will be his most important speech since he left home. He will arrive at the front on the 24th, and after spending Christmas with the soldiers will visit the devastated area.

The President's speeches so far have been of the character required by the social amenities, but he is most anxious to present in more detail the American position before the real preliminary conferences begin. It was intimated to-day that his address to the troops would be of this nature and would be comparable with some of his notable speeches in America.

President Wilson desires that the people of Europe as well as its statesmen should understand thoroughly his mission here, and he wants to emphasize as soon as possible in an European address the unselfishness of America's aims and his conception of a permanent peace basis.

What Statesmen Have Learned.
According to the best information to-day the situation since the President's arrival has not undergone any change except in the following respects: European statesmen for the first time have examined President Wilson at close range and have learned that he is not a figurehead in the American Government.

They have learned also—and this is even more important at this moment to the success of the conference—that the President has not come here with any idea of dictating the peace terms but is open to argument on all disputed points. This has served to allay the fears entertained at one time that President Wilson might pursue an independent course in dealing with Germany if the Entente leaders disagreed with him on vital matters.

It is becoming more and more evident that a unique situation has been created through the presence of the President himself and the personal handling by the American Executive of diplomatic subjects.

Taking President's Measure.
The European diplomats are taking the President's measure before beginning the real conferences. There is no question that some of them had to revise their earlier estimates of him and to adjust themselves to the new situation in which they find themselves in having to deal directly with the head of the American Government.

President Wilson held a long conference last evening with Premier Venizelos, who imparted to him the aspirations of Greece and his views of the Balkan situation. The President thus was introduced first hand to one of the most difficult problems that will come before the peace conference.

In view of the coming meeting between President Wilson and Premier Orlando, probably on Friday of this week, some significance was attached to-day to a visit of the Italian Am-

Continued on Second Page.

RAIN KEEPS WILSON OFF VERSAILLES GOLF LINKS

When Skies Brighten Later, President Motors in Out-
skirts of Paris—Completely Recovers From
Cold He Took to Europe.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—For the first time since his arrival in France President Wilson was forced to change his plans this morning because of bad weather. He had intended going to Versailles for a round on the golf links, but rain prevented.

He made an unannounced and informal visit to Versailles yesterday, intending to inspect the links, but his chauffeur, who was unacquainted with the route, missed the golf course and Mr. Wilson saw only the palace, returning to Paris in time for luncheon.

During the morning the President remained in his study to-day, engaged with his correspondence. Toward noon the skies brightened and the President and Mrs. Wilson, accompanied by Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, the President's medical adviser, went for an automobile ride in the outskirts of Paris, returning to the

Murat mansion for luncheon. Miss Margaret Wilson joined them at the table.

President Wilson's health continues good. He has completely shaken off the cold which followed him to Europe. William G. Sharp, the American Ambassador, gave a dinner this evening in honor of President and Mrs. Wilson. The guests included the Ambassadors to France, the presidents of the Senate and Chamber, the Ministers of Marine and Foreign Affairs, Marshal Joffre and Foch and the Prefect of the Seine and their wives, the American delegates to the peace conference and Gen. Pershing, Bliss and Harts.

A reception followed the dinner, at which many notable men of France and the United States were present. A great crowd massed in front of the embassy acclaimed both Presidents.

TO PROBE DELAY
IN SOLDIER PAY
House Begins Inquiry Into
War Risk Insurance
Bureau.

INEFFICIENCY IS CHARGED
Hope to Place Blame for the
Holdup of Payments
to Men.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The volley of criticism against the mishandling of the affairs of the War Risk Insurance Bureau, to which has been charged thousands and thousands of cases of severe privation in the families of soldiers, because of failure to provide them with funds due them, culminated to-day in the introduction of a resolution for a special Congress investigation of the bureau.

Representative McFadden (Pa.), the Banking and Currency Committee, introduced the resolution which is a privileged one and was referred to the Rules Committee.

After setting forth the failure of the War Risk Insurance Bureau to carry out the purposes for which it was created the resolution provides that the Speaker appoint a select committee of nine Representatives, "whose duty it shall be to make a thorough inquiry into the affairs of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, compensation and allotment laws and to report its conclusions and recommendations to the House not later than January 15, 1919."

The resolution would invest this committee with authority to compel attendance of witnesses and the production of documents.

WOUNDED NOT PAID
OWING TO RED TAPE
200 Chateau Thierry Veterans
Here Penniless.

Through mixup in the deliverance of service records along with the transfer and discharge of many of the boys who have been across, especially those who are hospital cases, army pay has been held up and many of these soldiers are in hospitals of New York and walking the streets of the city without a dollar in their pockets.

The distressing situation is one that is unavoidable, from an army standpoint, because the pay system of the army is based upon the service record, which identifies the soldier. In the quick change of units at the front, several times these service records were lost, and in some cases the boys have been without money from the army for four months. Two hundred Chateau Thierry veterans are in New York and being entertained at various clubs because their pay vouchers were lost.

But the chief effect of the red tape connected with paying the doughboys is that soldiers sent from one hospital to another are badly "out of luck" and have to depend largely upon money from home and friends. The army Quartermaster Department, decided, in view of the situation, to give \$5 partial payments for each month the boys were without pay, and in some instances boys badly "out of luck" and have received these partial payments. The Red Cross advances money in some cases to those who are discharged and have no money but transportation to places of enlistment.

French Soldiers Demand Recognition.
PARIS, Dec. 17.—Several groups of French women suffrage advocates have joined in issuing a manifesto demanding that the political rights of women be recognized by the Government before the next election is held.

Thanksgiving Smokes
Herald Xmas Smokes
LIEUT. F. J. McOSKER, Headquarters Ordnance Detachment, First Army, wrote on Thanksgiving Day from Souilly, France: "In the name of the members of this detachment, I wish to thank you for the tobacco. We received it in Verdun, quite a historic spot, and for the boys to have enough smokes on a holiday made quite a historic occasion."

THE SUN Tobacco Fund hopes the Thanksgiving letters quoted on page 5 will be duplicated by the Christmas and New Year's letters to come.

WARNING! THE SUN TO-BACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

Army Held Intact While Orlando and King Visit President.

FOR CLOSING ADRIATIC
Defence and Commercial
Activity Advanced as
Arguments.

CLASH WITH JUGO-SLAVS
Interests of Italy Said to
Have Had Recognition
From Entente.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
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PARIS, Dec. 17.—The declaration by Premier Orlando that Italy is not ready to demobilize, intimating that certain contingencies may compel the Government at Rome to ask for specific changes in the Wilsonian principles, has produced a deep impression here, emphasizing the increasing irreconcilability of the aspirations of Italy and the ambitions of the Jugo-Slavs regarding the Adriatic littoral.

Closely related to the Adriatic problem is the question of the balance of power in the eastern Mediterranean. Italy considers that the solution of these two questions will exercise an incalculable influence upon her future progress and prosperity. It is no secret that she relies upon President Wilson's sympathy and understanding, and is confident of the justice of her claims and of her national aims as they were interpreted by the Entente Powers, she contends, before the Jugo-Slav republic was heard of.

To Meet Wilson Thursday.
Premier Orlando will accompany the King of Italy to Paris on Thursday and will confer with President Wilson, when undoubtedly issues of the highest importance to Italy will be discussed.

In discussing Italy's position in the peace conference a progressive Italian statesman said to THE SUN: "To understand the conditions confronting Italy you must look at the map and see how dependent she is upon the Mediterranean in her economic relations with the rest of the world and with her colonies, as well as upon a preponderant control of the Adriatic. In order to insure the defence as well as the commercial activity of Italy the Adriatic, to a certain extent, must partake of the nature of a closed sea."

Wants Ports Protected.
"The head of the Adriatic must be Italian, as it will be by the acquisition of Istria and Pola, the great Austrian naval base, which is essential to Italy, and also Fiume, which is more important commercially, as it drains the territory to the east."

"Italy is not insisting upon the possession of the Dalmatian littoral southward, but to protect her own coast ports Zadar and Valona should become free cities and ports under international guarantees, while the entrance to the Adriatic should be guarded against attack by the internationalization of the Corfu Canal."

"The return of the Trentino, of course, is understood to occupy a relation to Italy similar to that of Alsace-Lorraine to France. As to the eastern Mediterranean, Italy's interests will be vitally affected by any change regarding territory and spheres of influence. Should Italy's allies change their pro-war status Italy would consider it incumbent upon her in justice to her people to take similar steps."

"As to the necessity of the Central Powers paying the largest indemnities that they are able Italy must insist that this be done. At the time that Italy entered the war her national wealth was estimated at 70,000,000,000 of francs (\$14,000,000,000). She has expended in the prosecution of the war a similar amount, so that her national wealth now is completely wiped out. She needs preferential treatment in regard to coal, iron and other materials that she does not produce."

ENGLAND WARMS UP
ON SEA DISCUSSION
No Antagonism Apparent to
Wilson's Views.

Special Wireless Despatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service.
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LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Times prints the second of two articles on the freedom of the seas, the latter being a special exposition from the American point of view from the days of Benjamin Franklin to the present. The article concludes: "We might go through all the chief problems of sea law and show that the unity of the Anglo-American sea law as brought

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